

Class: Geography 101

Term: Fall 1991

Instructor: Lane Transit District

- 1) Define the following:
 - A) Tundra
 - B) Tropics
 - C) Topographical Mapping
 - D) Travelogue
 - E) Turkestan
 - 2) If it is 3:15 p.m. in Ensenada, what time is it in Sanaa?
 - 3) Where would you find these three regions
Dordogne, Lot, Tarn?
 - 4) Compare and contrast the Gobi,
the Kalahari,
and the Mojave.
 - 5) You are in Eugene, Oregon.
You can ride an LTD bus anywhere.
Anytime.
All term long.
Just show your student I.D.
How does this compare with the other
great transit systems of the World?
- BONUS
- 6) Take the bus
from Amazon Park to Armitage Park.
Describe the terrain in 500 words or less.

Exxon, Alaska reach second spill settlement

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP) — A second settlement has been reached in government lawsuits against Exxon Corp. over the nation's largest oil spill, a spokesman for Gov. Walter J. Hickel said Sunday.

Details of the settlement were being withheld until a formal announcement Monday at the governor's Anchorage office, spokesman Eric Rehmann said.

An earlier settlement, announced in March, fell apart when a federal judge rejected the criminal plea bargain and the Alaska House voted down the entire agreement.

Negotiations between Exxon, the state and federal government resumed earlier this month. The trial of federal criminal charges against Exxon over the Exxon Valdez spill is scheduled to begin Oct. 7 in Anchorage.

Exxon spokesman Bill Smith in Irving, Texas, declined to comment on the new settlement. Justice Department spokesman Doug Krovisky in Washington said he was unaware of any settlement or announcement.

Under the previous settlement, Exxon and a subsidiary agreed to plead guilty to four misdemeanors and pay a record \$100 million fine. Two felony pollution charges would have been dropped.

Exxon also would have paid \$900 million over 11 years to restore damaged natural resources. That money would have settled the state's civil claims against Exxon and any future claims by the federal government. But it wouldn't have affected private lawsuits seeking a total of \$59 billion in damages from the oil giant.

The settlement would have been the largest of an environmental damage case in U.S. history. It would have provided immediate cash to continue the spill cleanup and avoided years of lengthy and costly court battles.

Opponents argued the criminal fine was inadequate considering Exxon's wealth and the damage its tanker caused. They also noted the settlement's true value was far less than \$1 billion because of the effects of inflation over the 11-year payout period.

Pressure has been building on Exxon to settle the government litigation. In the past two weeks, fishermen, landowners, cannery workers, Native Alaskans and other private interests agreed to drop their spill lawsuits against the state and federal government. That meant a united front of plaintiffs suing Exxon.

The tanker Exxon Valdez spilled nearly 11 million gallons of crude oil in Prince William Sound when it slammed into a reef on March 24, 1989. The oil killed countless fish and thousands of marine birds and mammals. It also was devastating to the region's native villages, where most residents still live off the land and sea.

Joseph Hazelwood, the ship's captain, was accused of drinking on shore before the tanker left Port Valdez, but he was acquitted of state charges that he operated the ship while intoxicated.